THE
North-China Herald.

VOL. II., Nº. 83. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1852. PRICE, Drs. 15 ⅌ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. WALTER MILLER NORTON is authorized to sign our firm by procuration.
BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.
Shanghai, January 31st, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto carried on by us at this place, will, on and after the 1st January, 1852, be carried on under the style and firm of SMITH, KING & Co.
J. M. SMITH & Co.
Shanghai, 20th December, 1851.

NOTICE.

MR. FLETCHER WESTRAY, is authorised to Sign our Firm by Procuration.
WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.
Shanghae, 10th November, 1851.

INSURANCES.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
26 Cornhill, London.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore,* and *Hongkong.*
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.
Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	*Harbour Risk.* Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company,	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Agents in Shanghae.
Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ⅔, and for 3 Months ⅓, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

Trustees.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.
SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.
Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

FOR SALE.

JUST PUBLISHED,

PRICE......10 Cents per Copy,

THE DELEGATES' VERSION OF THE NEW TESTAMENT IN CHINESE.

PARTIES wishing to circulate the same may procure them at Eight Dollars per Hundred, by application at the PRINTING OFFICE belonging to the LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY, SHANGHAI.
20th February, 1852.

ON SALE.

BY the undersigned.
In cases of 3 and 4 dozen.
STRONG ALE.
BASS' BEER.
LONDON PORTER.
SHERRY WINE.
Apply to
HARGREAVES & Co.
Shanghai, 13th February, 1852.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

ON SALE,
BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

A Fine Assortment of LINING suitable for Ladies' Dresses and other purposes;
ALSO,
FANCY CHECKS for Ladies' and Children's Dresses;
AND
An Assortment of COTTON CANVAS.
P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
Shanghai, 26th February, 1852.

ON SALE.

JUST received per last Overland Mail, a fine assortment of TWEED, newest pattern, and superfine BROAD BLACK CLOTH, also Ladies' and Gentlemen's KID GLOVES, assorted colors.

Expected per *Chebucto* from London, the following fine assortment of FANCY BISCUITS, viz:—

Tins MIXED READING BISCUITS.
„ MACHINE BISCUITS.
„ CRACKNELS (for Wine.)
„ Do. small size tins.
„ COFFEE BISCUITS.
„ RICH ARROWROOT BISCUITS.
„ CURRANT TUNBRIDGE do.
„ LEMON do. do.
„ CINNAMON do. do.
„ SEED do. do.
P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
Shanghai, 5th November, 1851.

Ex *JOHN BUNYAN.*

JUST received and on sale by the undersigned the undermentioned OILMAN'S STORES and STATIONERY. These GOODS have all been carefully selected by the best London Houses and are to be had on most reasonable terms.—

Oilman's Stores:

Jams; Jellies; Patras Currants in Jars; French Imperial Plums; Muscatel Raisins; Jordan Almonds; Barcelona Nuts; Dried Herbs; Red Herrings; Fresh Salmon, in Tins; Green Peas; Carrots; Mock Turtle Soup; Soup and Bouilli; Sardines; Oysters; Haddocks; Salted Salmon, in Jars; Scotch Oatmeal, in Tins; Pearl Barley; Berkley and Chedder Cheese; York Hams; Bacon, in Tins; Pickles; Mustard; Beef-Steak Sauce; Essence of Anchovies; Assorted Sauces; Capers; Olives; Anchovy Paste; Bottled Fruits; Walnut and Mushroom Ketchup; and Salad Oil.

Stationery:

Consisting of Large size French Overland Post; Do. do. Note; Cream laid Note; Albert size do.; Queen's do.; Vandyke do.; Quarto do.; Large Note; Yellow Wove do.; Self-sealing Envelopes; Initial Wafers; Wafers; Private Ledgers, in Russian Leather Cases; Morocco Dressing Cases; Foreign Envelopes; Account Books; Pocket Ledgers; Private Ledgers, with Lock; and numerous others articles.
P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
Shanghai, 17th October, 1851.

JUST LANDED.

ON SALE by the undersigned the undermentioned STORES—
Fine LOAF and CRUSHED SUGAR.
A large variety of Scented SOAP in small Boxes, well assorted for families.
Yellow SOAP in 18-lb.'s Boxes.
ALSO,
A few small Casks of MALAGA WINE, and GINGER WINE.
A fine assortment of CLOTH of various Patterns.
P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
Shanghae, 26th September, 1851.

Ex *JAMES SCOTT,* AND *EQUATOR.*

ON SALE by the undersigned, an assortment of SHIP CHANDLERY & PROVISIONS, all of which are of the best description.—

Ship Chandlery:

Best Europe Rope, from ¾ to 8 inches; Umberline; Marline; Houseline; Spun-yarn; Oakum; Twine; Stockholm Tar; Stockholm Pitch; Sheathing Copper, from 14 to 24 oz.; Composition Coppering Nails, from ¾ to 1½ inch; Copper Pump Tacks, from ½ to 1½ inch; Best Treble Purchase Blocks Brass Coak'd. Plankt. and Bolted; Single Do. Do.; Double and Single 4-inch Blocks, with Brass Sheeves; Double and Single Blocks 5 to 10 inch leather coakd.; Superior London White, Black, Yellow, Stone, Red, Bright Red, and Green Paints in 28-lbs. Iron Kegs; Boiled Oil in Cask and 5 gallon Iron Tanks; Yellow Ochre; Litharge; Turpentine; Parker's patent Black Varnish; Coal Tar; Whiting and Canvas of various description, from Nº. 1 to 6.

Provisions:

Fine fresh Bacon; Hams; Cheese; Butter; Salted Salmon in Jars; Pickled Herrings; Dutch Herrings in Bottles; Red Herrings in 1 & 2 doz. each Tin; Cod Sounds in Bottles.

Saddlery, &c.:

1 Saddle with shifting Pilch for Gentlemen or Ladies; 1 Small Hunting Saddle; Curb-Bridles; Snaffle Bridles; Hunting and Riding Whips; Patent Burners; Strong double soled and single soled Wellington Boots.
P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
Shanghae, September 11th, 1851.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

OLD Wine and Beer BOTTLES, in any quantity.
P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
Shanghai, 24th October, 1851.

FOR SALE.

MADEIRA of superior quality, from PHELPS & Co., London, in cases of 3 dozen each, at 8 and 10 dollars per dozen. Apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Shanghai, August 28th, 1851.

ON SALE.

PORT WINE, from WARRE BROTHERS.
CHAMPAGNE.
MARTELLS PALE BRANDY.
A few Cases only of the Champagne and Brandy, at moderate prices, to close an account. Apply to
RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co.
Shanghai, 31st January, 1852.

FOR SALE.
AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, PORT, CLARET, and French BRANDY, from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.
SMITH, KING & Co.
Shanghai, January 2d, 1852.

FOR SALE.

MOLAVE, or Manila TEAK WOOD. Apply to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Shanghae, 15th August, 1851.

ON SALE.

PORT, four years in bottle, CLARET, PALE and GOLD SHERRY, CHAMPAGNE, PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. and C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to
SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.
Shanghae, 4th July, 1851.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES.
Apply to
SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.
Shanghae, March 22nd, 1851.

HOUSES.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

THE BUNGALOW situated adjoining the West side of Messrs. BACH & ARONE'S Premises, with immediate possession. Apply at the *North-China Herald* Office.
Shanghai, 14th February, 1852.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE PROPERTIES formerly in the possession of FRAMJEE SAPOORJEE LUNGRANA, of this place, consisting of whole lots of Land and Messuages situated on the Western side and registered in the Consulate Book No. 19, and also the Barque *Masden* now lying at Woosung anchorage, were purchased by us in the month of December last, from the aforesaid party.
CASSOMBHOY NATHABHOY & Co.
Shanghai, 27th February, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE CAPTAIN or CONSIGNEES of the British Barque *MANGOSTEEN,* will not be responsible for any debts contracted by her Crew.
Shanghai, 17th February, 1852.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

CARD.
EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS, BISCUITS REFIRED, &c., &c., &c.

R. MEREDITH,
HOUSE AND SHIP CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

IN returning thanks for the past favors so liberally bestowed on him, during his previous residence in Shanghae, begs to announce to the FOREIGN COMMUNITY and Merchant CAPTAINS, his resumption of his former business at this port, and assures those Gentlemen who may intrust him with their commands, that his best endeavors shall be exerted to give them every satisfaction.
Shanghae, 13th March, 1851.
N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

PUBLIC SALES.

W. E. AYER,
GENERAL AUCTIONEER,
SHANGHAI;
SALES ROOMS (FOR THE PRESENT)
IN THE BASEMENT STORY OF THE BUILDING KNOWN AS THE "VICTORIA HOTEL."

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform the Foreign Residents of Shanghai and the Commanders of Ships at *Woosung,* that he will hold a Sale by PUBLIC AUCTION every *SATURDAY,*—commencing at 2 o'clock P.M. *precisely,*—(unless otherwise specially advertised,) when he will be glad to sell any Goods that may offer.

Purchasers are kindly requested to take delivery of their Goods on the *Monday* following the day of Sale, and the Terms are at all times *Cash* unless otherwise made known.
W. E. AYER,
Auctioneer.
Shanghai, 26th February, 1852.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE undersigned will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on *SATURDAY, MARCH the 6th,* commencing at 2 o'clock P.M., at his Sales Rooms, a large quantity of STORES, WINES & SPIRITS, MALT LIQUORS, STATIONARY, LAMPS, FOWLING PIECES, &c., &c., and a great variety of MERCHANDISE of which due notice will be given.
W. E. AYER,
Auctioneer.
Shanghai, 26th February, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE Shareholders in the Subscription Sale of the THREE GUNS now on view at the AUCTION MART of the undersigned are hereby informed that the Shares remaining unsold at the time, will be disposed of by PUBLIC AUCTION, on *SATURDAY, MARCH the 6th,* at 4 o'clock P.M. precisely, and the RAFFLE will take place immediately after.
W. E. AYER.
Shanghai, 27th February, 1852,

NOTICE.

MR. DUDDELL begs to inform the Community of Shanghai, that, about the end of the month of *MARCH,* or beginning of *APRIL* next, an extensive PUBLIC AUCTION will take place at VICTORIA, HONGKONG, of the Effects of a Gentleman leaving the Colony, comprising English and Calcutta-made Rose-wood, and Mahogany CARD TABLES; SIDE Do.; ROUND Do.; COUCHES; Ladies' ALMIRAHS; BOOK-CASES; CHAIRS; LAMPS; CUT-CRYSTAL; METAL-WARE; and a variety of Canton-made FURNITURE;
ALSO,
HORSES; CARRIAGES; Harness SADDLERY, &c., &c., &c.
Hongkong, January 21st, 1852.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS, for the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters,* a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*
For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai.*

N.-C. Herald Office's Advertisements.

NOTICE.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE NAVIGATION OF THE YANG-TSZE-KEANG:—A Second Edition, carefully revised by the Author, Walter Macfarlane, Esq.,—will shortly be published, price 1 dollar each in a paper cover.—Subscription book open at this Office.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 26TH FEBRUARY, 1852.

ALTHOUGH a glance at the table will show that the average temperature of the past week has exceeded the average of the last three years by 2° 1′, and although the temperature in the sun rose yesterday as high as 85°, the effects of the unusual persistence of cold during the winter is observable in the backward state of the crops, as compared with the same time last year. A reference to our last year's tables will show that on the 25th of February, the beans had been observed in flower for several days in certain fields; during the present year the crops have fairly started but seem considerably short of flowering. During the night of the 25th a heavy fall of hail took place, and during the greater part of to-day sleet and hail have been falling accompanied by a sharp breeze and heavy squalls from the N.E.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

FEBRUARY.		BAROMETER.		ANEROID.	THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN.	
Day of Month.	*Day of Week.*	1852	*Mean of 3 years*	1852	1852	*Mean of 3 years*	1852	1851	1852	*Mean of 3 years*
20	F.	30.31	30.42	30.23	40.5	37.5	N.N.W. to N.	S.E. to N.	0.38	0.25
21	S.	30.40	30.50	30.35	41.5	39.	N.N.W.	N. to E.	0.00	0.05
22	S.	30.54	30.52	30.47	44.	46.	S.S.E.	N.E. to S.E.	0.00	0.00
23	M.	30.36	30.43	30.25	46.	45.	S.E.	S.E.	0.00	0.00
24	Tu.	30.25	30.38	30.15	52.	49.	N.	O.	0.00	0.00
25	W.	30.29	30.41	30.17	55.5	50.	N.	O.	0.00	0.00
26	Th.	30.00	30.28	29.88	52.	50.5	S.	E. to S.E.	0.10	0.03
Shanghae, 27th February, 1852.				Mean	47.3	45.2		Total	0.48	0.33

WE have extracted the following statement from a British Consular Circular of 14th instant, issued for the collection of the Annual Rent due upon all land rented within the British Limits. This land is held in perpetuity from the Chinese proprietors by payment of a deposit money of 40 dollars and upwards per *mow* on delivery, and a fixed annual rent of 1,600 cash per *mow* to the Chinese Government through the British Consul. The Chinese *mow* contains 240 square *poo* of 30-25 square feet English, or 7,260 square feet, making six square *mow* equal to one square acre English:—

LIST of RENTERS of LAND at the Port of SHANGHAE, the AREA OF LOTS and amounts of reserved ANNUAL RENT due thereon to the CHINESE GOVERNMENT in advance for the Year 1852.

No. of Lot.	AREA. *mow*	*f.*	*l.*	*h.*	RENT. Cash	RENTERS.
33	10	6	8	3	16,324	Augustine Heard & Co.
36	8	0	2	7½	12,041	
2	17	9	4	3	26,922	
37	6	2	7	3	9,409	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.
41	5	2	7	3	7,909	
82	6	2	6	2	9,378	Bowman, A.
39	16	1	7	7	24,265	Bowman, A. & J.
86	6	3	8	7	9,580	Broughall, W.
30	13	2	5	8	19,887	Bull, Nye & Co.
17	3	6	0	0	5,400	Calder, Alexander.
74	14	1	0	0	21,150	*Cemetery.*
56	24	2	9	0	36,435	*Church Trustees.*
20 (a)	4	0	0	0	6,000	Coverjee Bomanjee.
25	5	1	5	9	7,739	Croom, A. F. & Kay, W.
83	2	3	0	0	3,450	Cunningham, E.
19 (a)	4	4	2	0	6,630	Cassimbhoy Nathabhoy.
19 (b)	1	5	0	2	2,280	
32	5	6	4	1	8,462	Dallas, A. G.
32 (a)	4	3	6	4	6,546	
8	13	8	9	4	20,841	Dent, L.
9	7	4	8	3	11,224	
6	5	4	3	5	8,152	Dirom, Gray & Co.
6 (a)	0	8	6	0	1,290	
31	11	2	6	7	16,900	Do. and Wolcott, Bates.
40	7	6	6	3	11,494	
43	17	2	3	0	25,845	Empson, Arthr. & Christr.
77	4	6	1	9	6,928	
78	2	0	0	0	3,000	*Fives Court.*
50	2	5	0	0	3,750	Fogg, H.
50 (a)	0	3	0	0	450	
73	2	9	7	6	4,464	Forbes, D.
73 (a)	2	8	3	8	4,275	Gabriel & Aroné.
3	15	9	6	0	23,940	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
38	8	8	4	0	13,260	
27	8	4	7	1	12,706	Gilman, R.
63	8	8	7	5	13,313	Grant, James.
66	6	9	0	3	10,354	
12	7	7	0	0	11,550	
94	20	2	8	3	30,425	Griswold, J. N. A.
95	1	2	0	0	1,800	
60 (a)	5	2	5	0	7,875	Hall, Dr. G. R.
89	5	8	4	9	8,774	Helbling, L.
97	5	7	5	0	8,625	Hobson, Rev. J.
4	15	3	9	2	23,088	Holliday, Wise & Co.
62 (a)	6	1	0	0	9,150	*Hospital, Med. Missionary.*
36 (a)	3	1	0	7	4,660	Hubertson, G. F.
79 (b)	4	3	8	8	6,582	
75	16	0	0	0	24,000	*Ice Committee.*
1	18	6	4	9	27,973	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
64	7	1	3	5	10,703	Kirk, Dr. T.
65	21	1	6	9	31,753	
87	7	7	2	5	11,588	Layton, P.
81	5	2	0	0	7,800	Lind, H.
23	7	0	0	0	10,500	
24	11	7	4	9	17,623	Lindsay & Co.
25 (b)	5	0	3	9	8,158	
14	8	8	1	7	13,225	MacDonald, James.
28	8	3	5	0	12,525	
29	2	5	0	0	3,750	
71	3	5	0	0	5,250	Mackenzie, Brothers & Co.
72	2	9	3	7	4,405	
79	0	5	2	0	780	
68	1	6	0	1	2,402	
90	5	9	3	4	8,901	Maitland, S.
61	13	3	0	1	19,952	
61 (a)	1	0	0	0	1,500	Medhurst, Rev. W. H.
62	5	5	0	0	8,250	
96	2	8	0	0	4,200	Meredith, R.
84	8	8	8	0	13,320	Moncreiff, T.
80	81	7	4	4	122,616	*Park of Shanghae.*
—	22	7	9	7	34,196	*New Do. Do.*
18	5	3	7	5	8,063	Pestonjee F. Cama & Co.
52	8	8	4	7	13,270	Rathbones, Worthington & Co.
52 (a)	10	1	5	3	15,229	
25 (a)	9	4	6	0	14,190	Reiss, Leopold.
7	3	9	5	3	5,929	
7 (a)	2	3	0	4	3,456	Ripley, Thomas.
42	22	7	2	5	34,087	
77 (a)	0	7	8	1	1,171	*Road Committee.*
98	1	5	0	0	2,250	Roundy, —.
34	11	9	5	3½	17,930	Russell & Co.
20	6	0	0	0	9,000	Reubens, S.
19	4	9	1	8	7,377	Sassoon, A. D.
19 (c)	3	0	0	0	4,500	
22 (b-d)	6	8	0	0	10,200	Saul, Robt. P.
22 (c)	3	3	0	0	4,950	
67	0	7	1	0	1,065	Saur, Julius.
60	10	7	0	0	16,050	Sillar, David.
60 (c)	2	0	0	0	3,000	
91	5	1	0	1	7,652	Smith, J. Caldecott.
93	1	0	0	0	1,500	
26	9	1	8	8	13,782	Smith, J. Mackrill.
26 (a)	4	4	0	0	6,600	
55	10	2	0	0	15,300	Smith, Kennedy & Co.
55 (a)	2	5	0	0	3,750	
60 (b)	10	7	0	0	16,050	Strachan, Geo.
35	7	8	2	1	11,731	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.
35 (a)	7	0	5	5	10,582	Sykes, Adam.
79 (a)	4	0	0	0	6,000	Thorburn, Wm.
88	6	1	0	0	9,150	
88 (a)	1	7	3	0	2,595	Thorne, A.
88 (b)	0	8	0	0	1,200	
11	10	7	8	8	16,182	
11 (a)	9	8	0	0	14,700	Turner & Co.
11 (b)	5	8	6	0	8,790	
21	35	3	5	0	53,025	
58	5	7	9	5	8,692	Wade, John.
58 (a)	6	3	0	5	9,457	
57	17	9	6	0	20,940	Wardley, W. H.
59	17	0	0	0	25,500	Watson, J. P.
22	2	9	5	8	4,437	
22 (a)	4	6	0	0	6,900	Wetmore & Co.
13	3	0	0	0	4,500	
5	5	4	3	5	8,152	Wolcott, Bates & Co.
92	1	9	6	3	2,945	Wright, J. W.
—	126	9	6	7	190,450	*British Government.*

Total Area of Land in occupation of Foreigners 1,071 *mow* 8 *fun* 8 *le* 9 *haow.*

THE multifarious attractions of the GREAT EXHIBITION, which is now finally closed, have afforded subjects for an infinite variety of publications, literary and pictorial,—a list of the principal of which will be found arranged under the proper head. It may be mentioned here, however, that the *Illustrated Official Catalogue* is just completed in Five Parts, forming three thick volumes when bound; its scientific details being further illustrated by Mr. Robert Hunt, in his *Hand-Book to the Official Catalogues.* The most popular record of the contents of the Exhibition is the *Illustrated Catalogue* originally published in the *Art-Journal,* and now issued separately.—*Smith, Elder & Co.'s Literary Circular.*

THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

Shanghai, Saturday, February 28, 1852.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 5 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton.*

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

Advertisements received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

Contributions, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

LATEST DATES.

England,	....Nov. 24.	Sydney,	......Dec. 6.
Calcutta,	....Dec. 12.	New Zealand,	..Nov. 1.
Bombay,	....Dec. 18.	Amoy,	.......Dec. 19.
Madras,	......Dec. 1.	Hongkong,	....Jany. 24.
Singapore,	....Jany. 5.	Ningpo,	......Feby. 20.
Penang,	......Jany. 3.	New York,	....Nov. 7.
Batavia,	......Dec. 28.	San Francisco,	Dec. 10.
Manila,	......Dec. 4.	Sdwich. Islands,	———

We have much pleasure in giving insertion to the following Memorial to Lord Palmerston. It is signed by eleven of the Mercantile Firms at this Port, but we are not authorized to give the signatures: We wish it had been otherwise.

The great importance of speedy and regular communication where such large interests are involved, will, we trust, induce Lord Palmerston to pay early attention to the wishes of our Merchants. The ground of the Memorial,—the rapidly extending trade of British Merchants at this port,—which we believe to be not only 'unexpected,' but unexampled, is, under the difficulties with which Mercantile enterprise is beset in this slow country, a noble commentary on the untiring energies of our countrymen, that demands every assistance from our Foreign Secretary.—

Shanghai, *17th February*, 1852.

To the Right Honorable
Lord Viscount Palmerston,
H. M.'s Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Right Honorable Lord,—We the undersigned Merchants resident at Shanghai, observing that Her Majesty's Government has expressed its readiness to receive tenders for a contract for a bi-monthly steam communication with Hongkong, beg leave to represent the desirableness and necessity of this mail line being extended to this place.

The British trade with Shanghai has increased with unexpected rapidity; its annual value now exceeds five millions Sterling, and of the Ports to the East of the Cape of Good Hope, probably Shanghai is second in importance to Calcutta. Not to detain Your Lordship with details we will give the quantities of only three articles.

In the year 1851 there were imported into Shanghai from Great Britain:—

1,600,000 pieces of Shirting, value £1,000,000; and there were exported to Great Britain,

35,000,000 lbs. of Tea, value £1,400,000.

18,000 bales of Silk, value £1,100,000.

Leaving unnoticed the trade with the United States, in which Her Majesty's Subjects resident here are largely interested, and taking into account merely the direct trade with Great Britain, we trust Your Lordship will deem this of itself too important for its mail communication to be longer left to the uncertain passage of sailing vessels.

We beg Your Lordship's favourable consideration of the subject of this Memorial and have the honor to be.—Right Honorable Lord, Your Lordships, most obedient humble servants,

We are very glad to perceive that publications of a very useful character are occasionally presented to the notice of the Chinese by our Missionary brethren. Not very long ago we noticed the *Philosophical Almanac*, by Dr. Macgowan, M.D.; we now have to mention a valuable work on Human Anatomy recently given us by Mr. Lockhart, M.R.C.S. It is illustrated with numerous plates which will be extremely useful for explaining the text; the type is very clear and the work well got up. We think such publications will greatly tend to remove the unworthy prejudices existing in China towards Western Nations, and smooth the path for the more important labours of our Missionaries, in the wide field that must, sooner or later, be thrown open to their indefatigable zeal for evangelizing the masses of the Celestial Empire.

We have met with a most extraordinary account of a series of outrages prepetrated by the Mussulman population of Bombay on the unoffending Parsee inhabitants of the quarrel continued for so long a time does not appear. In the *Telegraph and Courier* of the 24th November last, is a long account of the violent attacks of the Mahomedans on their unoffending townsmen. Great laxity appears to have occurred in the police neglecting to enforce order and restore tranquillity, even though it is alleged much of the disturbance occurred under the very eye of the Governor. We hope for the sake of all concerned that our next mail will bring us tidings of such a disgraceful state of things having been remedied, and that neither Parsee nor Mahomedan, will have to regret they are placed under the protection of our Indian Government.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

Monday, February 23.—We assisted, as our lively neighbours the French are in the habit of saying, at the two pieces our Corps dramatique gave to the foreign Community, this evening, at the Theatre Royal Shanghai. There was a numerous attendance of the beau monde but not quite so much so as on the previous occasion. Several of our fair friends we noticed were absent. The two pieces were *A Rowland for an Oliver*, and *No!* The former is an old established favorite, and we need only say, that the scenery was admirable, the ladies well dressed, the bride quite lovely, and the whole went off amidst enthusiastic cheers and bursts of applause. The latter piece was replete with fun and a sly sarcasm on unequal matches between lovely young wives and gentlemen rather the worse for wear. It decidedly exhibited much more spirit than its precursor, and was hailed accordingly with more enthusiasm and good will.

Between the two performances was a third—a solo on the piano forte, by a young lady, her first appearance, as we believe, on any stage—the rapidity of her fingering, the clearness of her touch, and what is so frequently wanting with many performers—her musical emphasis—were striking and to our ears conveyed a satisfaction we have not, now a-days, a frequent opportunity of listening to.

We hear that the *young lady* graduated at the Conservatoire at Paris, and her style is characterised by that brilliancy and distinctness, so marked in performaces at that Capital. We shall be glad to hear her again at the Theatre Royal.

Sir George Smart was, as usual, excellent. His fame will only improve with repetition, and we hope many successive years may he be spared to play for us, and we to listen to him.

On the whole, therefore, we were well content with our Amateurs' second performance. It afforded a display of skill in various ways. The study of by-gone times, ancient costume, and scenic effect; and the manners and fashions of our ancestors and contemporaries are set forth on the mimic scene, with a vivacity and distinctness, that can never be produced through any other medium.

The expected Chinese Jugglers did not make their appearance as had been anticipated. We hope the entertainment is only deferred for a future opportunity.

Shrove-Tuesday, February 24.—It is rumoured that the Spring Meeting of the Race Club, is not to take place this year before the month of May, some private matches came off in the Old Park to-day but we have not heard the particulars.

We think the deferring the Races is likely to secure finer weather than either of the two preceding months—as our local Meteorologist informs us, that March is generally damp and disagreeable; and that more rainy days occur in April, than any other month of the year except June.

This postponement of the principal meeting of the year, will also have the advantage, of affording more time for training—so we hope a successful meet will be the result. *(See Thursday.)*

This day, being the fifth of the first month in the Chinese Calendar, is celebrated by the natives as the birth-day of the *god of wealth*. The devotees of this deity spend the night preceding his birth-day, in burning red wax-candles, incense sticks, and gilt paper before his image, which is set up in their dwellings. A deafening din of those instruments so delightfully musical in Chinese estimation,—gongs, drums, cymbals, &c.,—forms a part of the homage paid to this idol, and is supposed to be particularly acceptable to him. They also place before it, a variety of eatables, differing in quantity and value, according to the extent to which they have been blessed with the favors of this widely worshipped divinity. A pig's head, a sheep's head, and a live fish, together with certain fruits, are the offerings usually presented to him. Sometimes a whole pig and a whole sheep, killed and dressed, are placed before his shrine. The fish that one may see carried about the streets for sale in large wooden buckets of water; on the third and fourth days of this month, are designed expressly for this purpose. They are from eight inches to a foot and a-half in length, and have a bit of thread passed through the fin on

The object of these ceremonies is to induce the potent deity to come to their abodes and take up his residence with them for the coming year. The people believing that if they can persuade him to comply with the invitation thus extended, they will assuredly succeed in their various enterprises for making money.

The meats offered to the god to-day, are cooked by the family to-morrow, and guests are invited to the feast. Occasionally, the live fish is put into the river again and allowed to go free.

The temple of the god of wealth is situated on the first street leading eastward after you enter the North Gate of the city. It was built by the money-brokers, and during the past year they have repaired and repainted the front part where plays are performed. The ceremonies at this temple, are similar to those in private houses, only on a larger scale. The plays acted here on various occasions during the year are in honor of this idol.

Ash-Wednesday, February 25.—First day of Lent. Morning Service held in Trinity Church.

Month after month glides by, and, although we hear of the Shanghai being en route for this Port and that the Chusan* is to follow—we have, as yet, no more regular connection with the South, than we had some fifteen months since. It is true the loss of the *Pacha* caused some derangement in the plans of the P. & O. Company—but surely there has been time enough since to allow of some intermediate arrangement, so that this port might again possess the advantages of regular Steam-communication.

Thursday, February 26.—We learn from American papers that the Hon. Mr. Hunt, has been appointed U. S. Commissioner to China.

Since the retirement of the Hon. Mr. Davis, matters have been in the charge of Dr. Parker at Canton, Chinese Interpreter in the employ of the U. S. Government.

Shanghai Races.—We are happy to hear that the Spring Meeting will be held early in May, and that there is every probability of good sport owing to the public spirit evinced by the Community generally, in favor of an amusement which to all intents and purposes, is the most favourite of our National sports.

We hear also, that several untried *Manilas* are already in training, and that their performances augur well—so much so—that old favorites hitherto successful will require to strain every nerve, at the next meeting, in order to retain their laurels. Some first rate Native nags, are also believed to have been purchased, to compete for the Griffin Stakes, and Forced Handicap; and the Woosung Sporting Community will be glad to learn, that a handsome plate will be given, open *only* to ponies *bonâ fidê* their property. From the South several favorites are expected, *models in themselves.* When the programme is issued we trust the Bill of Fare then presented may be sufficiently tempting, to induce some of our Hongkong friends to migrate Northwards, and compete for the Northern St. Leger.

Our only regret is, that, we must confine ourselves to ponies at this meeting. But if the persevering and praiseworthy exertions of the new Park Committee, should soon be crowned with that success which their endeavours so well deserve, then we trust that the pawing Bucephaluses who now so impatiently curvet along our Roads, will have scope sufficient to stretch their limbs to their heart's content, at the next autumn meeting.

This day, being the seventh of the first month, is called *man's birth day*, but the idea is not, as one would be led to suppose from the expression, the anniversary of the day on which the first man came into existence; but is the day which is believed by the Chinese to determine the physical condition of the people during the whole year. They say, if the weather be fine on this day, there will be little sickness and death throughout the year; but if otherwise, disease will be prevalent, and the mortality great. Judging from this criterion, the natives say the year will be six or seven parts favourable, out of ten; inasmuch as a portion of the day was rather foul. In other words, that about three out of ten in the population will be afflicted with disease or death.

Friday, February 27.—The same is predicted of the "five grains" on this day—the eighth—that is of men on the seventh. If the day be fair, a year of plenty is looked for; and if the contrary, a year of scarcity, in the productions of the soil. Unfortunately for their prospects, the day was a very rainy and stormy one. When such is the case the people console themselves with the more rational reflection, that the year does not *always* take its guage from the eighth day of the first month.

* Another Screw-steamer for the P. & O. Steam Company was launched on Monday last at Newcastle. She is named the *Chusan*, is about 800 tons burden, and is a larger ship than the first vessel, the *Shanghae*, now en route to China. The *Chusan* like the *Shanghae*, was designed by the late Mr. Pasco, and was built of iron at the new premises of Messrs. Miller, Ravenhill & Salkeld. She will follow the *Shanghae*, as soon as she is fitted with her engines and equipped for Sea, to the China Station.

Alexander Dumas on the Silk Piece Goods Trade.—This amusing and versatile writer has the following remarks on the Silk Trade of Lyons, in a small volume of Travels we have lately seen. The information that the cocoon is formed on the mulberry tree, must no doubt have astounded his readers in Lyons as much as ourselves; and yet M. Dumas does not write without any foundation whatever for his assertions. We believe he has in this instance woven up fiction and fact into a web, with his usual ingenuity; for, although in the great Silk district of Chekiang, from whence the Silk is chiefly derived, which is fabricated for exportation, the cocoons are formed not in the mulberry tree, but in the cottages, yet there are parts of the country where a coarse kind of Silk is produced from the tree, which is woven into a fabric called Kientchow, much worn and highly esteemed by the natives, but not exported to any great extent.—

"To crown the misfortune, Lyons, the manufacturers of which have hitherto gained the day, both as regards superiority of designs, and softness of material, over England, Belgium, Saxony, Moravia, Bohemia, Prussia, and Austria; Lyons, of which the velvets equal those of Milan, and the *gros de Naples* those of Italy generally; has just witnessed the establishment of a terrible competition, which it was difficult to foresee, and will be impossible to obviate. This laborious city, which produces manufactures annually to the value of two hundred millions francs, used to find a market in America for Goods to the amount of fifty million francs; and America threatens to supply herself, henceforth, from another quarter. For the last three or four years they have bought nothing but patterns, and these patterns they send to China, where the warmth of the climate allows the Silkworm to form its cocoon in the mulberry tree itself, and where the few wants of the inhabitants can be satisfied for an entire year with wages which would scarcely suffice in France for three months. The result is, that the Chinese people, without taste, variety, or invention, but possessing mechanical and imitative talents, arrive, both in fabric and in design, at the same degree of excellence as the workmen of Lyons; and that, as the original material and the workmanship have been obtained at the very lowest price, a saving of nearly one-third is effected by the American speculator who purchases at Canton."

The following extract from Duhalde which we give in the original will confirm the view we have taken.—Ed. *N.-C.H.*

"La province de Shan-tung fournit une soye particulière, que se trouve en quantité sur les arbres et dans les campagnes; elle se file, et l'on en fait une étoffe, nommée Kien-tcheou. Cette soye est produite par de petits insectes que ressemblent assez aux chenilles; ils ne la tirent pas en rond, ni en ovale, comme sont les vers a soye: mais en fils tres-longs; ces fils s'attachent aux arbrisseaux et aux buissons, selon que le vent les pousse d'un côté ou d'autre. On amasse ces fils, et on en fait des étoffes de soye que sont plus grossieres, que celles que se sont de la soye filée dans les maisons: mais aussi ces vers sont sauvages, et ils mangent indifferemment les muriers et les feuilles des autres arbres. Ceux qui ne s'y connoissent pas, prendroient ces étoffes pour de la toile rousse, ou pour un droguet des plus grossiers."

The following Donations and Annual Subscriptions have been received toward the Soup (Congee) Kitchen established to supply destitute Chinese with food, during the winter season.—

Subscriber's Names.	*Donat.*	*Annl. Subs.*
A. B. C.	Drs. 4	Drs. —
Amrodeen Jafferbhoy and Co.	5	—
Aroné, J., Esq.	5	—
Aspinall, Richard, Esq.	10	5
Bazenjee, Jamsetjee, Esq.	10	—
Beale, T. C., Esq.	20	5
Birdseye, T. J., Esq.	5	—
Bland, Joseph, Esq.	10	5
Bomanjee, Cooverjee, Esq.	5	—
Bowman, John, Esq.	10	5
Cunningham, E., Esq.	20	5
Dallas, A. G., Esq.	20	5
Deacon, Edmund, Esq.	—	5
Donaldson, C. M., Esq.	5	—
Dow, James, Esq.	10	5
Fearon, C. A., Esq.	10	5
Hobson, Rev. John,	10	5
Per do.	—	5
Hogg, Wm., Esq.	10	5
Hutcheson, Wm., Esq.	10	5
Kay, Wm., Esq.	10	5
King, D. O., Esq.	10	5
Kinkee, per Wm. Hogg, Esq.	5	—
Lacy, Norman, Esq.	—	5
Lungrana, P. S., Esq.	5	—
Lungrana, N. M., Esq.	5	—
Macculloch, A., Esq.	—	10
Macduff, H. C. R., Esq.	10	5
Mackenzie, Brothers and Co.	—	20
Mackenzie, C. D., Esq.	20	—
Mackenzie, Wm., Esq.	—	5
Maclean, John L., Esq.	—	5
Matheson, C. S., Esq.	—	5
Moosbee, M. S., Esq.	—	5
Norton, W. M., Esq.	10	5
P. F. Cama and Co.	10	—
Potter, Daniel, Esq.	10	5
Remi, D., Esq.	5	—
Reuben, Isaac, Esq.	—	5
Roberts, O. E., Esq.	10	5
Saur, Julius, Esq.	5	—
Scarth, John, Esq.	10	5
Sillar, John C., Esq.	10	5
Smith, E. M., Esq.	10	—
Smith, J. Caldecott, Esq.	10	5
Smith, J. M., Esq.	10	5
Soeykl, per Wm. Hogg, Esq.	5	—
Strachan, George, Esq.	10	—
Thorburn, George, Esq.	—	5
Thorburn, Robert J., Esq.	10	5
Thorburn, Wm., Esq.	10	5
Watson, J. P., Esq.	10	—
Webb, Edward, Esq.	10	5
Wills, Charles, Esq.	10	5
Wilson, Craven, Esq.	10	5
Winch, John H., Esq.	10	5
Withington, J., Esq.	10	5
	Drs. 439	Drs. 215

The above establishment was opened on the 19th ultimo by erecting a temporary shed on the piece of land attached to the Chinese Hospital, and the distribution of food was immediately commenced.

As will be seen by the annexed statement, the applications for relief during the past month amounted to 9,491, the numbers increasing progressively every week, as the institution became better known. Each individual upon the presentation of his ticket, receives a large bowl of Rice and Congee, sufficient for one meal. The lot of ground required for the permanent building, has not yet been finally settled for, but the present erection answers tolerably well, until it can be obtained.

Expenditure for one month from 19th January to 18th February, 1852.—

Building temporary kitchen, Furnaces, Rice-pans, &c.	Drs. 40.50
Rice, Firewood, Wages, &c.	68.88
	Drs. 109.38

Quantity of Food distributed during one month commencing 19th January, 1852.—

1st Week,	1,355 Bowls.
2nd do.	2,178
3rd do.	2,694
4th do.	3,264
Total	9,491 Bowls.

Giving an average of 306 per day, since the commencement.

(Signed) T. C. Beale.

PIRACIES, RIOTS, AND LYNCH LAW AT NINGPO.

(From Dr. Macgowan's *Note Book.)*

(Continued from No. 82.)

The two fleets met off the north end of Chusan, on the 7th of Dec. last. *Wang* bore down upon the pirates, from whom he received a warm reception, their whole fire being directed against his vessel, and two others of the fleet, each of which was commanded by one of his nephews. This was owing to the preconcerted defection of that portion of the imperial fleet, which constituted their main force, and on which, it was expected the fighting would mainly devolve. To the dismay of all, the Canton cutters firing a few blank shots. *Wang* and his kinsmen were captured, whilst the *Boxer* and the remnant of his force made all sail for Ningpo. Elated with their victory the pirates, returned to Shih-poo, and gave out their intention of laying Ningpo under contribution. As many as forty were killed on each side in the partial fight. It was proposed by his captors that the commodore should be eviscerated and it was supposed at Ningpo that the barbarity had been executed. Counsels more in accordance with the usage of Chinese pirates eventually prevailed. "Dead men tell no tales" is a maxim with marauders who are in danger of being brought to justice, but Chinamen having no occasion to fear anything of the sort, hold, that a man once dead can never be squeezed again, and find it to their profit to spare their prisoners for ransom money. In this way the quondam pirate chief will be made to part with all his savings. The consternation at Ningpo when intelligence of this disaster was received was excessive; no apprehension was felt by the authorities for the safety of the city, so long as the brig-of-war remained in the river, but the contemplated departure of the *Contest*, gave great alarm. They earnestly besought her detention, but dared not ask for the favor in an official manner. During the late reign, no Chinese officer would have hesitated to present such a request, under the seals of office, but now the feeling against foreigners in the Cabinet of Peking is supposed to be so strong, that those who have dealings with them, are constrained to act with extreme circumspection. It was not therefore until the latest moment,—just as the *Contest* was about to sail, that formal application was made for her detention: when it came to the point they thought that Imperial displeasure was less to be dreaded, than an attack from the pirates. Her commander, Hon. Capt. Spencer consented to defer his voyage to Loochoo. The breathing time thus afforded was occupied by the Mandarins in devising plans for averting the impending calamity. They knew that none but steam-vessels could follow the pirates through the intricate channels of Shih-poo, and accordingly took measures for hiring a couple from the P. & O. Steam Company at Hongkong, offering six thousand dollars monthly for each.

At the same time they were preparing for the worst, and endeavoring also to negociate with the victors at Shih-poo. The arrival of the Governor with a large retinue from *Hangchau* imparted an additional impulse to the proceedings of all the subordinates, who received the following notification from the Taoutai:—

"As regards the arrangements respecting the Canton pirates at Shih-poo, who are plundering and oppressing the people as far as the maritime ports of Ninghai and Linghai, you are informed that the Vice-Admirals of *Tinghai*, *Whangyen*, and *Wangchau* have been unable to put them down, and that I have received despatches from the Governor to the effect that he has twice memorialized the Emperor for their degradation, and also that the Admiral of Fuhchau should lead Fohkien troops hither and take command of the combined forces from Kiangnan and Chekiang to destroy or capture the miscreants. Moreover, I have repeatedly notified the Generalissimo, the Vice-Admirals, the Prefects and District Magistrates to muster the military and naval forces within the respective jurisdiction of each and to determine on a day for uniting for their utter extermination. And, further, I have taken vigorous measures for warding off attacks. Now, that the Governor has arrived at Ningpo, with the design of personally superintending this matter, you must await his orders, co-operating, in the mean time, with him in observing their plans. Investigate and act in this matter, with judgment. That is the point."

Instructions, were also addressed by the district magistrate, to the people directing them to prepare for the emergency, which are worth transcribing here nearly at length. It was to call upon the people to organize for mutual protection:—

"As the Canton piratical cutters are cruising about Shih-poo and Ninghai harassing the inhabitants, the Prefect has called upon me to muster the troops and volunteers that they may prepare for a vigorous defence, and also to encourage the gentry and literati of town and country to contribute funds for the embodying of patrols. I find that the streets in that quarter between the city walls and the river,—the principal mart of busines, with a dense population, are entirely unprovided with palisades. The residents wholly relying upon the natural impediments to a passage. Now although the pirates may not be able to skulk in rat fashion, extra precautions should nevertheless be taken against them; therefore the organization of the able bodied as a guard is really an important measure in the present exigency. Besides employing the effective force which I have recruited, and communicating with the military departments for the distribution of troops, to keep a sharp look out at each thoroughfare, I have also held a con-

citizens, whose relatives hold office in other parts of the empire] and [with their advice] have committed to the sub-magistrate the command in that quarter, and issue also this proclamation informing the scholars merchants, soldiers, and people of the whole district, that the sea board is in an unsettled state, and for its defence earnestly enjoins you to raise funds for the enrolment of able bodied braves, and that with your utmost strength and with united hearts, you apply yourselves to the erection of street palisades, and the employment of a patrol, 'keeping watch' as Mencius would say 'for mutual protection,' and thus be prepared for peace or war. If nothing is the matter the bamboo may be beaten by the patrol, from the closing to the opening of the palisade gates, but if any thing occurs then make a clatter with gongs as a signal for the braves to come out, surround and apprehend the wretches and haul them up before us. When the soldiers shall be commended—and encouraged with rewards, according to their respective merits. Should the pirates have the audacity to offer resistance, they may be lawfully killed. These plans are designed for the protection of the place. As you have yourselves and families to care for, let there be mutual exhortation in this matter. I have certainly great expectations of you. Be energetic. A most important and special proclamation."

These instructions were not entirely disregarded and what with the movement of the authorities and the efforts of the people the city became unusually agitated. Tents were pitched in many places—affording miserable shelter to miserable soldiers, patrols were kept in constant motion by night, and the city gates shut at an early hour of the evening. The presence of the governor, and his large retinue, contributed too, to the animation of the scene. On the other hand, the pirates plied their vocation with unabated activity. Whilst they, and the officers sent to confer with them, were interchanging visits of ceremony giving and receiving feasts, the business of intercepting vessels bound for Ningpo suffered no interruption. Not less than four hundred vessels of various sizes, were detained for ransom, in fine, they virtually blockaded the port, the price of all articles brought seaward was considerably enhanced, and daily becoming dearer. As lorchas came by, with their convoys, they were not only always relieved of them, in a summary manner, but they generally lost their Chinese hands by desertion.—The pirates sometimes saluted the Portuguese by whom they were saluted in turn. They uniformly declared that it was not their purpose to molest foreigners, but it may be questioned if they would have held to these professions, had the native commerce failed to satisfy their ever increasing demands.

Hitherto, when vessels were intercepted by pirates, their owners were generally able, without much loss of time to effect a ransom, but this new body was so exorbitant' in their demands, that the merchants preferred leaving the matter with the authorities. It was not difficult for prisoners to purchase, their liberty. There were many things required for the use of the fleet which could only be procured at Ningpo, and for such articles captured persons could procure release. Many persons were retailed in this manner, a species of barter, which the natives of Ningpo were not altogether unacquainted as may be inferred from the following incident. A few days since, a school boy, who had for the theme of his English exercise, the word "egg," wrote thus "Egg, that what formerly Englishman, got change Chinaman make." On being requested to explain his essay, it appeared that he meant to say that when Ningpo was in possession of the English, they would catch Chinamen and exchange them for eggs!

As a very slight movement of the Shihpoo fleet towards Ningpo, about this time would have occasioned a panic in the city, and would have caused its desertion by the Mandarins; the braves would have followed, and close in their train the remaining classes, scholars, merchants and common people. None would have remained but the original vagabonds and the adventurers who had followed the volunteers from the hills, and who would hardly be content with what had been left behind, by the citizens in their flight. It was in anticipation, of such an event, which at one time appeared sufficiently menacing, that the British residents requested the further detention of the brig-of-war. To the great joy of the Mandarins, it was decided that the *Contest* should remain in the river until the aspect of affairs changed, as in their opinion, her presence alone kept the pirates at a safe distance. The occasional presence of a ship-of-war in Chinese ports, is unquestionably very useful; were it only to strengthen the conviction that foreigners possess the ability to maintain their present footing in China, and thus secure their safety and toleration. To a considerable extent at least, naval vessels may be regarded as the preservers of peace. Whatever advantages accrue from the visits of ships-of-war, are enjoyed by foreigners generally, but so far as the four newly opened ports are concerned, the flag of Britain has alone been found affording protection. Perhaps the protection vouchsafed to the garrisons at Hongkong and Macao, by the American squadron, gives the citizens of that Republic a fair claim upon other powers, such at least appeals to be the opinion of our naval commanders. At two of the north-

never been borne by a national vessel, whilst though it is true, that United States vessels have been seen at Amoy and Shanghai, for hours together, it was only when the East Coast was fanned by the zephyrs of the summer monsoon, causing cynical people in these latitudes, to indulge in the churlish remark that epaulletted Americans cannot beat against a north-east monsoon.

(To be continued.)

The Army of the Chinese Empire: its two great divisions, the Bannermen or National Guard, and the Green Standard or Provincial Troops; their organization, locations, pay, condition, &c. By T. F. Wade.

(From the Chinese Repository.)

(Continued from No. 79.)

The *pâ-kiun* Bannermen practice with the bow on foot; the cavalry at the gates, with the matchlock; the *shun-pâ* likewise with the bow, and in the spring and autumn with the matchlock; in the autumn they work the cannon on the walls. Of 1937 pieces over the nine gates of the Outer city, 1873 are supposed to be serviceable: viz., 94 of 'certain victory;' 1729 of 'divine mechanism;' and 50 on the alarm stations spoken of before. Some of the rest are 1300 *lbs.* weight; they are never fired, and some have been long laid up in store.

The Yuen-ming Yuen Division requires but a brief notice. It consists of 3672 *hâkiun* (flankmen), 300 *mâhla* (mailcoat cavalry), 1176 *élèves* drawing rations, and 650 without rations. These are of all the Eight Banners and of all three races. There are beside a few *pâu-i* of the three Banners superior, of whom we shall speak presently. They are included, officers and men, in the Yuen-ming Yuen detail on page 254.

The whole are under the chief command of an Imperial noble, styled, as in the Light and Artillery Divisions, *tsung-lang-tâ-chin*, superintending minister holding the seal, under whom are a number, it is not stated how large, of nobles with the same title, but not holding the seal.

The correspondence, &c., is managed by two *yingtsung*, marshals of the camp, two *tê'âuling* (3*a*), four subalterns *(hiâu)* with 8 *pîhthîshi:* all having the prefix *hieh-li shi-wâ*. The soldiery are officered by eight *yingtsung* (3*a*), 8 *tê'âuling;* 16 *fu-tê'âuling* (4*a*), 32 *shâ tê'âuling* (5*a*), 128 lieutenants, and 128 sub-lieutenants. These are evenly apportioned among the Banners, and take the prefix *hâ-kiun* as explained on p. 261, and which, it should have been remarked, is common to the Flank Division, and to the Inner and Outer corps of Artillery. There are 32 *pîhthîshi*, apparently under the orders of the 8 *yingtsung*, specified as moving with his seal *(kwan-fâng)*, which must not be mistaken for the *yin*, or stamp, of the minister in chief command.

The corps is disposed of in 124 guards-stations at the Yuen, those on duty being relieved every three days. Their duties are those of guards and patrols, of which the *pâu-i* take a part: their armament consists of 1242 bows, 29,700 arrows, 1242 quivers, 1210 small swords, 595 halberds, and 1000 matchlocks. During the nights, they pass tokens of the watch as in other corps at Peking: there are sixteen exchanges of this token at the Yuen.

The *pâu-i*, who are styled 'of the 3 Banners being of the Household,' are commanded by a *yingtsung* with 3 *tê'âuling*, or one to a Banner, 3 *fu-tê'âuling*, 3 *shâ-tê'âuling*, 9 lieutenants, and 3 sub-lieutenants. There are 4 *pîhthîshi* under the *yingtsung*, except when all the officers have the prefix *hâ-kiun* 'of Bannkmen.' The strength of their ranks is but 120 *hâ-kiun*, 30 *hâkhia*, and 160 *élèves* without rations. Three of the guard-stations in the Yuen are confided to the 3 *tê'âuling* of the *pâu-i*, but I am unable to ascertain what duties are performed by the men, who are the only soldiers in name, returned in the Banner Forces, for whose selection no sufficient rule is given. As there are none in the garrisons, I shall here insert the table of all ranks of *pâu-i* to which allusion was made in page 270.

The few returned as of the *tsien-fung*, or Leading Division, are picked from the *hâ-kiun*, or Flank Division *pâu-i*, for their skill in certain tricks on horseback; they were formerly known as the *kidi-nâ ying*, the 'division that let loose the horse.'

The *hâkiun pâu-i* of the 3 Banners superior, 1200 in number, are the most expert soldiers of the *pâu-i* of the 3 Banners superior. They are regularly armed and drilled in archery and matchlock firing. They take twelve guards in the Palace and accompany his Majesty on tours and to sacrifices, &c. *Hîdu-ki* of the same Banners watch by night within the Precinct at thirty-one posts; they are armed and drilled like the rest, and it is laid down that they shall not be chosen from discharged' *i. e.* disgraced artificers of Bannermen. These are all accounted for in the chapters relating to the Household, and are distinguished from those under the direction of the Banner Court, who belong all to the 5 inferior, and are attached to the service of the Imperial nobles of the higher orders in the following proportion:—

	Orders of nobility.	*Hâkiun and Ingtsnd.*	*Red mail and white.*	*Blue mail.*
Order	1st.	40	160	60
"	2d.	30	120	50
"	3d.	20	80	40
"	4th.	16	64	30
"	5th.	12	48	20
"	6th.	8	32	20

They act as doorkeepers, &c., to the nobles under whom they serve. Of the Officers it will be seen by comparing the tables, p. 262, that their grades are almost all lower than those of officers bearing the same denominations in other military bodies of Bannermen. Some not in the above table are of hereditary dignity, but we have no index to their numbers. In the 3 Banners superior, the promotion is regular from a *fu-kidu* upwards: this subaltern himself rises from the *hâ-kiun*, or soldiery. In the 5 inferior, the *tê'âuling* is chosen from those *hâ-wei* (officers in the suites of the nobles, of 3 classes like the *shi-wei* of the sovereign) whose class makes them of the same grade as the *tê'âuling*, or from other officers of the 5th or 6th grades; the candidates are named to the Banner Office, by the noble under whom the vacancy has fallen and presented by it to the Emperor. *Tsaling* of the lower *pâu-i* are similarly chosen. The prefix *hi-hâ* 'flag and drum,' marks the *tsaling* bearing it as a director of drill. The Corean *tsaling* are hereditary; 89 men in the company of each, serve as soldiers, and 59 men in that of the Mohammedan. The *kwanling* of the 3 Banners superior have the prefix *'nei*' inner, indicative of their connection with the palace: their duties in all the Banners are much the same as those of the *tsaling*.

The state provides instruction for certain of the military Bannermen in Peking and at Yuen-ming Yuen, in the Manchu-and Chinese languages Imperial nobility of the House are placed according to the wing to which they belong under six teachers of Manchu, and eight of Chinese, chosen from men of literary degree, and under six of riding and archery chosen from retired officers, and subalterns, or *shwaiâ* of the Flank Division. The College has a Prince over each wing; three officers of the high courts as visitors, four directors, of the 7th, and 16 assistant directors of the 8th grade.

The sons of the Kin (Gioro), 320 in number, are taught the same things in a college of the Eight Banners, supervised by eight Princes or nobles, 8 visitors, 16 assistant directors, 15 tutors in Manchu, and 16 in Chinese, and 8 in riding and archery. The instructors in both cases stand an examination.

Sons of other officers of hereditary rank, not of the House or Gioro, are similarly instructed in a separate college; and under the Court of the Banners is an office for the promotion of excellence in archery, called the *Shihwâ shen-shê Ca'â*, Office of the fifteen good Archers. Fifteen are chosen from every Banner, and 45 act as officers, the remainder serving under them; all are otherwise employed, but draw additional pay as *shwaiâ*. One of the *tâtung*, or *fu-tâtung*, has chief charge, assisted by two seniors of wings, who are also in other employment. The Hânkiun of hereditary rank have a college to themselves. The Light Division are taught naval tactics for the purpose mentioned in speaking of them p. 200; and the Yuen-ming Yuen have two separate colleges for the *pâu-i* and the rest, wherein are taught letters alone. I have only alluded here to those establishments which assume to instruct the military, or to give instruction in martial exercises.

So far *tê'âuling* appear to be managed almost entirely by their own high officers, and the Court of the Eight Banners, the Board of War possessing no more than a concurrent jurisdiction in points of ceremonial and of minor importance, as far as the routine business of any corps is concerned. Where members of the Imperial Clan, either of the House or the Kin, come under consideration, the Clan Court is the office immediately concerned, though it may be obliged to have assessors from the Banner Office, the Board of War, or others. But the garrisons throughout the empire, not in Peking or at Yuen-ming Yuen, must correspond with the Board of War, either directly, if the commander be chief in the locality, or through the commander-in-chief, if the command be a subordinate one. It is therefore necessary to say something of this Board ere we go farther.

It is a civil court under the general superintendence of a high officer, who is in most cases one of the Cabinet-ministers; two Presidents, the one Chinese the other not, two Vice Presidents left, and two right. Their charge is 'to aid the Sovereign in protecting the people by the direction of military officers in the metropolis and the provinces; and to regulate the hinge, or pivot, of the state upon the reports that they shall receive from the various departments regarding privation or appointment to, office; creation of, or succession to, hereditary [military rank]; postal arrangements, examinations and selections of the deserving, and accuracy of returns; whereon they shall deliberate with the subordinates of their court, appealing to the Crown on subjects of importance, and disposing of those that are of less moment.'

It receives reports from all commanders of land and marine forces, within and beyond the frontier, including those responsible for the security of the river embankments, and the regularity of the Canal transport; also from the civilians and military who administer the affairs of the nomads and savages so far under Chinese rule as to accept Chinese titles for their own chiefs, or subordinate officials. Reports regarding the horse and camel pastures in charge of the nomads, and the colonies or plantations in Turkestan, and among the clans on the borders of Kweichau, Hûnân, and Sz'chuen, are also sent into the Board.

(To be continued.)

We have been requested to put the following Circulars on record.—

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.

Legation of the United States, *Canton, 10th March*, 1851.

The Undersigned, Chargé-d'Affaires, *ad interim*, of the United States of America to China, hereby publishes, for the information of those whom it may concern, the following Regulations; which have been adopted liable to such modifications as future experience shall suggest, and subject to the revision of Congress as provided by the 6th Section of the Act of Congress, 11th August, 1848 *(Appendix A.)*; but in the meantime, as provided by the 4th Section of the same Act *(Appendix B.)*, having the force of law.

PETER PARKER.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

for

Masters, Officers, and Seamen, of Vessels of the United States of America, at the Free Ports of China.

1. *Laws of the United States extended over its citizens in China. Masters and officers of vessels required to exercise due vigilance over seamen.*—Whereas jurisdiction over citizens of the United States within the Empire of China being by Treaty reserved to the United States, by Act of Congress, approved 11th August, 1848, the Statute Laws and Common Law of the United States have been extended over said citizens in China, so far as they shall be found applicable in all Civil and Criminal cases *(App. B.)*; to avoid, as far as possible, the necessity of executing said Laws in such cases, it is hereby specially enjoined upon masters and officers of vessels of the United States to use due vigilance to preserve the peace, and prevent difficulties between all seamen and subjects of China, while anchored at either of the five Free Ports.

2. *Seamen not to land except in charge of an officer, nor to be absent from the ship over night.—Number of Seamen absent at one time.*—Seamen are not allowed to land in the vicinity of the Anchorage of the vessel to which they belong, or to visit the neighboring city, without permission of the Captain or commanding Officer, and then under charge of an officer of the vessel, and in no instance to be absent from the vessel over night: *Provided*, however, that the Master may make exception in favor of those seamen in whose good character he can confide, and for whose correct conduct he is responsible. The Master, or officer in command, will judiciously decide the number of sailors to be absent from the vessel at any one time.

3. *Time of absence to be specified.—Seamen liable to punishment.*—Seamen absent from the ship, whether in the vicinity of the anchorage, or at the neighboring city, shall be on board within the time specified by the Master or commanding Officer;—should any fail of so doing, or be guilty of misconduct, while thus absent, they shall be liable to punishment by fine or otherwise, at the discretion of the Consul, or Consular Agent.

4. *Masters recommended to employ registered* [illegible] consented to be registered at the Consul's, or Consular Agent's office, it is recommended to Masters of vessels, in employing Chinese boats while in port, to give employment to such only as submit to such registration.

5. *Chinese boats to approach vessels at specified times.*—Chinese boats with fruit and small articles of trade *spiritous liquors excepted*, are permitted to approach ships, but only at such times during the day, as the Master or commanding Officer may deem proper.

6. *Claims of Chinese subjects against seamen to be cancelled, and frauds prevented.*—Masters of vessels are required, on the one hand, to see that all just claims of subjects of China against seamen belonging to their ships are duly liquidated; and on the other to prevent, as far as possible, the Chinese from defrauding seamen.

7. *Acts of robbery and violence to be reported.*—Serious collisions occurring between citizens of the United States (whether seamen or others belonging to an American vessel) and subjects of China, in which robbery or violence is committed by either party, or in which the death of a Chinese or foreigner ensues, the Master or commanding Officer of the vessel to which the latter belongs, shall, without delay, report the same to the United States Commissioner to China, or to the Consul or Consular Agent of the port in which the crime is committed, in order to immediate judicial investigation and action.

Assented to,

R. B. Forbes,
Vice-Consul of U. S. at Canton.
March 14th, 1851.

Jno. N. Alsop Griswold,
U. S. Consul at Shanghae.

APPENDIX.

From Act of Congress, 11th Aug. 1848.

A.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted.*—That all such regulations, orders, and decrees shall, as speedily as may be after publication, be transmitted by the Commissioner, with the opinions of his advisers, as drawn up by them severally, to the President, to be laid before Congress for revision.

B.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted.*—That such jurisdiction in Criminal and Civil Matters shall, in all cases, be exercised and enforced in conformity with the laws of the United States, which are hereby, so far as it is necessary to execute said Treaty, extended over all citizens of the United States in China, (and over all others to the extent the terms of the Treaty require,) so far as such laws are suitable to carry said Treaty into effect: but in all cases where such laws are not adapted to the object, or are deficient in the provisions necessary to furnish suitable remedies, the Common Law shall be extended in like manner over such citizens and others in China; and if defects still remain to be supplied, and neither the Common Law nor the Statutes of the United States furnish appropriate and suitable remedies, the Commissioner shall, by decrees and regulations which shall have the force of law, supply such defects and deficiencies.

TO THE COLLECTORS AND OTHER OFFICERS OF THE CUSTOMS.

Treasury Department, July 16, 1851.

The existing Revenue Laws of the United States provide that the value of all foreign merchandise imported into the United States shall be verified by the oath of the owner thereof. Where the goods are owned by parties residing in the United States, this oath is taken before the Collector at the time of entry; and where they wholly belong to a person or persons not residing at the time in the United States, the invoice is required to be verified by the oath of the owner, to be administered by a Consul or Commercial Agent of the United States, or by some public officer duly authorized to administer oaths in the country where the goods are purchased; in the latter cases, the certificate of the public officer who administered the oath must be authenticated by a Consul or Commercial Agent of the United States in the port from which the goods are imported. If there be no Consul or Commercial Agent of the United States in the country from whence the goods may be imported, the authentication of the invoices may be secured by a Consul of a nation at the time in amity with the United States, if there be any such residing there. If there be no such Consul, then the authentication may be made by two respectable merchants residing at the port from whence the goods are imported.

In addition to the fact that so great a number of the invoices of goods shipped to the United States by, or for account of non-resident merchants, traders, and manufacturers, come forward unaccompanied by the needful consular certificates, required by law, the Department has positive information, which leads to the belief that this is a regular system with many of the foreign owners, with a view the better to enable them to have their goods entered, and the duties assessed, on an undervalued invoice, which is sworn to by their agents in the United States, who are really ignorant of the true cost. The parties thus also avoid the risk which would follow, from allowing the reduced value at which the goods may be invoiced, to be known to the Consul at the port of shipment, who, in most cases, would at once see the fraud, and whose duty it would be to put on his guard, the Collector at the port of destination.

Heretofore all the cases, where the consular certificate has been accidentally or designedly omitted with the invoices for foreign account, have been referred to the Department, which has, as a matter of course, admitted them to entry upon giving the usual bond for the production of said certificate within a certain limited period, according to the distance of the port of shipment. The Department has ascertained that in some of the principal ports of entry these bonds have been considered too much as a mere form; and, except where the parties have voluntarily produced the certificates at those ports, no demand has been made upon them, and the bonds remain on file uncancelled. This has, of course induced those foreign owners who have habitually sent forward their goods without the needful certificates, to continue the practice, until the evil has become so general and extensive, as to render it necessary to adopt vigorous measures to check and destroy it.

In the circular from this Department, of 7th April, 1851, to American Consuls and Commercial Agents, which has been generally published in the public journals of the United States, and which the Consuls abroad were instructed to make public at the places of their respective residences, notice was given of the intended change of action by the Department on this subject after a reasonable delay. The time for this change, the Department thinks, has now arrived, and the Collectors are therefore requested and instructed to observe and enforce the following rules on the subject:

In all future importations of merchandise for account of non-resident owners, where the invoices are not accompanied by the consular certificates required by law, the goods must be sent to the public stores, there to remain at the expense and risk of the owners until the certificate shall be produced; and no bonds will be taken, as heretofore, for the production of such certificates.

When, however, any such goods are of a perishable nature, or what are called fancy or "seasonable" goods, or where the sale would be materially injured by delay, the Department, unless there is obvious evidence of intended fraud, on a report of the facts by the importer, certified to by the Collector, will admit them to entry on such terms as the facts and circumstances of each case respectively, may render necessary and proper.

Some of the foreign shippers and manufacturers are in the habit of sending a consular certificate attached to a general invoice of goods, part of which only come in the vessel with the certificate, the balance being intended for future shipments by a subsequent vessel or vessels; and in many instances, as the Department is advised, such goods are not even manufactured at the time the invoice is dated and the certificate granted. In future, no such certificate is to be respected, except for the goods which actually accompany it; and any other portion of the invoice which may come by other or subsequent vessels will be treated as being without consular certificates, unless there be a distinct and separate one for the goods by each vessel.

In all cases where bonds heretofore given for the production of consular certificates remain uncancelled, and the time for producing them has expired, the parties are to be notified in writing, to pay the amount of such uncancelled bonds; and, on a failure to do so within thirty days after such notice, they will be immediately put into suit.

Should there be any of these cases where the Collector thinks, from peculiar circumstances, further time should be granted for the production of the certificate, the Department, on a presentation of the facts of the case, will take such cases into consideration, and, if the circumstances will warrant it, will grant the additional time required under such terms and conditions as it may think advisable and just to exact.

You will use every diligence to prevent the entry of merchandise as the property of residents where it may be for foreign account, and whenever you may detect a deception or fraud in entering goods, without the oath of the real owners, you will enforce the utmost penalty of the law against the offending parties.

The Consuls and Commercial Agents will be requested hereafter either to make their certificate upon the invoice itself, or to give such details, where it is attached as a separate document, as to the names of the shippers, consignees vessels, and captains, the nature of the merchandise, and the total amount, as will fully identify the invoice annexed; instead of giving, as heretofore, their certificates in such general terms as to admit of the deception, which the Department is informed has been practised, of substituting another invoice in place of the one for which the certificate was originally issued.

By the habit, which has so generally prevailed, of virtually dispensing with the oath of the non-resident owners of foreign merchandise, these latter have possessed an undue advantage over the resident importers of the United States. A just regard for the rights and interests of the latter, as well as for the more faithful collection of the revenue, has governed the action of the Department in establishing the rules laid down in the present circular.

The Department will embrace the occasion to observe, that bonds which are taken in connexion with the business of the customs, of a similar nature to those for the consular certificates, are too frequently considered by the parties executing them as mere matters of form; but it is the intention of the Department hereafter to make them *realities*, in obedience to the law, and you are, in consequence, requested and instructed to enforce the penalty of any such bonds as they may become due and forfeited.

WM. L. HODGE,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

TO THE CONSULS AND COMMERCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Treasury Department, 16th July, 1851.

Referring you to the preceding Treasury Circular of this date, addressed to the collectors and other officers of the customs, your attention is particularly and respectfully called to that portion of it which regards the mode which it is desired should hereafter be observed in granting consular certificates for goods shipped to the United States for account of non-resident owners thereof.

It is also suggested, for your favorable consideration, that the oath to foreigners should be administered to them, not only in their own language, so that they may fully understand the nature and import of it, but also in the form practised in their own country, which would probably be considered by them as more solemn and of a more binding nature than if administered in a form to which they have not been accustomed.

Under that clause of the circular which requires the enforcement of uncancelled bonds heretofore given for the production of consular certificates, it is probable numerous applications will be made to the consuls for those certificates for former shipments. You are specially requested to observe great caution in granting such certificates until you are convinced of the correctness of the invoices presented to you for that purpose, as the very omission of the certificates with the invoices at the time of entry, is in many cases presumptive evidence that a fraud was intended, if not practised, upon the public revenue.

The consuls abroad, by due attention and vigilance, can do much towards checking and preventing the numerous frauds which are undoubtedly practised upon the revenue, if they will report to the collectors of the Union all those invoices where, in their opinion, undervaluation has been made, and otherwise assist the collectors or this Department generally and fully advised on the subject; and they are very earnestly requested to do so, and to consider it as one of the most important services which they can render in connexion with the faithful collection of the revenue.—Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. L. HODGE,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

The Gold Fields.—Braidwood, Nov. 25.—The Government escort leaves on Tuesday with at least 300 lbs. of gold. Somewhat above 900 licenses have been taken out this month; I guess we are pretty considerably "going ahead" in these southern gold regions; and six months ago, no one ever dreamed of such wealth being here! Here is upwards of £10,000 worth of gold conveyed from the little quiet town of Braidwood, and most of this gathered from localities that would have been regarded as of little value a few months back. It were rather pleasant to speculate on the many subjects that this fact presents to the mind, including the large sum now about to be forwarded, we may safely assert that gold to the value of £25,000, has found its way from these diggings into Sydney.—*Sydney Morning Herald, Nov. 28.*

The Gold Fields.—Turon, Nov. 25.—Three specimens of gold and quartz came in yesterday evening from Louisa Creek. One is said to weigh twenty-eight pounds, another twenty-six, and the third is smaller. It is estimated that at least one-half is gold.

Neale's Point, Nov. 26.—Sofala is now just beginning to assume the appearance of a real town, there being two main streets, with many slabbed buildings of respectable appearance; and every day new structures may be seen raising their heads. The Episcopalian Church is progressing fast, and when completed will give to the scene a homeliness and sort of enchantment, which may be felt, but can hardly be described. It is a simple structure, composed of split stuff and canvas, and possesses attractions in my eyes even from its very simplicity. It is erecting on a piece of rising ground just beyond the Post-office, and commands a limited but pleasing view of the surrounding ranges. A meeting, at which Mr. Rudder presided, was held at our point this evening, when it was carried by a show of hands, that the river for about five hundred yards down should be cleared to a depth of two feet six inches, and a width of eight feet. The motion was strongly opposed, as it is not only considered almost impracticable from the quantity of rock that will have to be removed, but also that its being deepened to that extent will prove detrimental to the interests of some of the bed climants. A very sensible amendment by Mr. Allwood, to the effect that the tailings from the cradles only be removed, and the course of the river kept clear in future, was negatived. The dry weather appears to have fully commenced, and in a month's time I expect there will be a cry out, not that there is too much water, but too little. The bank diggings opposite the Upper Wallaby Rocks are beginning to turn out very well, and the point is already bristling with tents. It is currently reported here that a man has died from the bite of a snake up at Mundy Point, but I cannot vouch for its correctness. I have seen a great many of these venomous reptiles about, but this is the first accident of the kind I have heard of here. A fine nugget, weighing fourteen ounces, was picked up at Little Oakey Creek the other day. Mr. Rudder's son and nephew have just returned from a visit to the Abercrombie diggings, of which they give anything but a favourable account.—*Sydney Morning Herald, Dec.* 1.

MOONLIGHT THOUGHTS.

SOFALA!

What spell is in yon mystic sheen
That thousands stand to gaze upon?
Is't not the same as it hath been
In happier days long past and gone?
Is't not the same as when of old,
It rose above yon mountain head
Casting its silvery rays on gold,
Still undisturb'd from nature's bed?
Yes! 'tis the same, the scene alone—
Hath changed, and man's deforming hand,
Fulfilling still the curse on *one*,
With iron delve hath rent the land.
Yet still what spell in that pale orb
Arrests the glance of many an eye?
What talismanic powers absorb
The mind, and call forth memory's sigh?
To some it tells of happy times,
When bright looks on each accent hung,
When, free from care, unused to crimes,
"*Scenes that are Brightest*" had been sung.
How many a heart now bow'd and broken,
Yet, ah! not wholly lost—recalls
The memory of a vow, which spoken
In manhood's morn, his eve enthra's!
'Tis midnight's hour, when home and friends
In fancy's forms around us fly,
'Till dread reality darkly rends
The veil, and then the last "good bye."
Leaping through years in memory's glow,
Again as fresh as *then* appears,
And friends still loth e'en to bestow
One kindly smile through manhood's tears.
And sorrow hath a thousand times
Wash'd out the trace of early crimes.
Where now a thousand tents appear,
Where now a thousands fires are burning,
A few short months ago, drew near
A shepherd, with his flock returning.
These were the only traces then
Within this dale, which could have told
Of Britain's giant march, ere men
Had left their homes in search of gold!
The rippling of the sparkling stream,
The bleating of the resting sheep,
The slumbering shepherd's peaceful dream
Of days gone by, would concert keep
With nature's silent deep repose;
Which ages could not warp or break,
'Till Fate's dread dial should disclose
The time, and nature's God should speak!
Now all is changed; through every dell,
Round every top and mountain pass,
Thousands of voices loudly swell,
No more the hills are clothed with grass,
Bright nature's carpet.—Heap on heap
Of sand and stones alternate rise;
From every crag and rocky steep
One hears familiar cries.
E'en now the morning breaks o'er yonder trees,
The sad pale moon must light another world,
And in the fragrance of the mountain breeze
Britannia's flag* its graceful folds unfurls.

Sofala, October 28. CELT.

—*Ibid, Nov.* 22.

* Flag at the Commissioner's.

Among the long list of names of those parties who received Prize Medals from the Royal Commissioners of the Great Exhibition, we observe the following:—

R. Alcock, China, *Bedstead.*—C. T. Braine, China, *Japanned Screen.*—Yunkee of Shanghai, *Silk.*—Captain Shea, China, *Carved Coal and Pearl.*

The Chinese are just completing their great New Year's holidays. The streets of the city during the week have been daily crowded with vast numbers of strangers from the surrounding regions. Jugglers and showmen, we should judge from the crowds about them, have been making "a fine thing of it," although we understand that the *fees* have scarcely in a single instance amounted to half a cent for each visitor. The low prices paid these Chinese Exhibitors often remind one of the anecdote of the negro preacher, who, on being jeered for the miserable pittance he usually received for preaching replied, "All right, Massa, poor preach, poor pay." The small sum these Chinese showmen get seem indeed to be a full equivalent and more too for all they have to exhibit. The dwarf though not much of a curiosity might be said to be worth seeing.

The Kaffirs are still desolating the whole of the Agricultural districts in the colony of the Cape of Good Hope. Within six weeks, they have swept off 25,000 head of sheep, 3,500 head of cattle and many hundred horses, besides burning every farm house and murdering every colonist who fell into their hands. At the last dates they were gradually concentrating their forces around Graham's town, in which the colonists have sought refuge, and the inhabitants are all prepared for an immediate attack. They are, however, disheartened by the loss of their property, and the utter absence of any prospect of a termination of the war.—*Friend of India.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Feb. 27	None							

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Feb. 21	Heber	A. ship	434	Patterson	London	Tea, &c.	Smith, King & Co.
,, 24	Cathaya	B. ship	407	Baillie	Liverpool	Tea, &c.	Rathbones, W. & Co.
,, 25	Niagara	B. bark	336	Shewan	Amoy & Sing.	Sundries	Smith, King & Co.

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed & Colored Cottons *Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*
Emperor of China, ...	London	485	Oct. 14	1,482,012	813,467	3,284	2,740
Old England, ...	Liverpool	......	,, 24	2,900,550	97,300	892	..
Sophie, ...	London	......	Nov. 11	716,500	99,065	437	100
Balmoral, (vid Hongkong)	Liverpool	......	,, 13	2,821,469	94,728	..	..
Geelong, ...	London	......	,, 20	1,354,106	346,847	2,546	..

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Arche d'Alliance	2	Feb. 8	Fr ship	312	Cazalis	D. Remi.	Sing. and Bat.	Early
Inca	197	Feb. 9	A. bark	376	Wiley	Augustine Heard & Co.		
India	616	Feb. 9	B. ship	573	Ritchie	Wolcott, Bates & Co.	London	Early
John Bright	612	Jan. 30	B. ship	591	Watt	Hargreaves & Co.	London	Early
Mangosteen	615	Feb. 9	B. bark	383	Homen	Turner & Co.		
Pedlar	617	Feb. 18	B. brig	193	Whittem	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Royal Sovereign	618	Feb. 18	B. schr	204	Thomas	Russell and Co.		
Ruby	610	Jan. 28	B. bark	443	Ellerby	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Sidney	614	Jan. 28	B. schr	184	Torophill	Lindsay & Co.		

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessels.	At.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Agnes	Woosung	B. bark	340	Lacy	Pestonjee Framjee Cama & Co.
Clown	,,	B. brig	152	D'Busache	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.
Emily Jane	,,	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent, Beale & Co.
Folkstone	,,	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Masden	,,	B. bark	236	Chape	Cassombhoy Nathabhoy & Co.
Mastiff	,,	B. brig	148	Anderson	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Time	,,	B. sr.	110	*Laid up*	Pestonjee Framjee Cama & Co.
Science	,,	A. ship	388	Roundy	Russell & Co.
Snipe	,,	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.
Swallow	,,	B. bark	343	Thomson	Lindsay & Co.
William	,,	B. brig	130	*Laid up*	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
William the IV	,,	B. bark	178	*Laid up*	Lindsay & Co.
William Hughes	,,	A. brig	250	*Laid up*	Russell & Co.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

SEASON	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Muey and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Yg. Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk. Total Bales.*
Year 1844-45, ...	..	..	..	..	3,036,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
Year 1845-46, ...	8,027,807	610,826	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,720	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47, ...	8,957,080	361,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
Year 1847-48, ...	11,441,440	341,396	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,383,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49, ...	11,163,686	593,322	96,429	..	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50, ...	15,422,745	1,125,396	25,300	35,816	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,509,543	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237
Year 1850-51, ...	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	476,824	2,793,876	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Muey and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1847-48, ...	10,683,454	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	118,109	209,002	60,075	628,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49, ...	10,232,449	18,400	85,523	..	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,915
Year 1849-50, ...	13,057,125	229,503	..	33,986	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	..	137,602	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497	13,162
Year 1850-51, ...	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	163,983	16,746	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,325

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

SEASONS	*Congou and Souchong.*	*H. Muey and Pekoe.*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1847-48, ...	226,636	..	..	226,636	104,767	751,669	122,866	246,009	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	
Year 1848-49, ...	614,548	..	1,709	616,257	187,097	1,343,725	127,090	342,421	167,155	205,087	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50, ...	1,648,829	..	..	1,648,829	181,748	2,298,611	190,753	554,026	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
Year 1850-51, ...	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	3,378,198	264,441	1,795,227	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	230

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE,

FROM 1st JULY, 1850, to 30th JUNE, 1851.

Destination	No. of Vessels	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Muey and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Yg. Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Bales*
Great Britain, ...	50	18,575,386	591,292	376,583	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	16,746	163,983	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,323
United States, ...	20	3,690,095	&	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	1,795,227	264,441	3,378,296	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
Australia, ...	8	551,000	60,330	1,300	600	613,200	2,000	777,100	2,300	..	12,000	2,700	796,100	1,409,300	..
Coastwise, ...	21	1,694,909	13,310	18,512	..	1,726,791	99,690	204,403	29,900	250,130	36,100	11,370	633,593	2,360,384	1,670
California, ...	4	39,600	& }	..	..	39,600	..	400	16,200	89,600	43,700	7,000	156,900	196,500	..
	103	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	2,793,876	476,824	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243

The above Statement does not include the following vessels loaded for the Continent of Europe, viz., *Adrianus Jacobus, Lively,* and *Pondicherry.*

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

SEASON	*Congou*	*Caper*	*Scented Caper*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Orange Pekoe*	*Scented Pekoe*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1848-49, ...	33,877,570	..	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,558	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,228
Year 1849-50, ...	39,552,200	..	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	..	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	..	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,134
Year 1849-50, Increase,	5,674,630	..	..	751,694	321,499	..	..	916,369	7,664,192	..	..	..	..	..	1,184,634	..	6,861,886	..
Year 1849-50, Decrease,	..	..	150,097	..	..	220,580	117,183	..	..	99,562	49,287	49,246	993,862	307,623	..	314,946	..	1,094

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn, Sarah Trotman,* and *Palmyra.*

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN,

FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Muey and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	Total Black	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	Total Green	Grand Total	*Silk Bales*	*Silk Cases*	*Silk Piculs*	*Nankeens Boxes*	*Silk Piece Goods*	*Wool Bales*
July Total—In 10 Vessels,																5,004,425	2,923					145
Aug. ,, —In 9 ,,																3,264,832	2,870			1	3 pkgs.	6
Sept. ,, —In 8 ,,																3,612,389	1,196				7½ pcls.	
Oct. ,, —In 11 ,,																4,880,027	2,850					95
Nov. ,, —In 7 ,,																3,112,493	2,396		13			41
Dec. ,, —In 5 ,,																2,510,176	1,025	4				49
Jan. 15	Eliza.	255	London													193,568	252					
Feb. 24	Cathaya.	407	Liverpool													485,000						

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES,

FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Congou and Souchong*	*Oolong*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	*Total Green*	Total Pounds	*Silk Pieces*	*Silk Cases*	*Silk Piculs*	*Silk Piece Goods.*
Augt. Total—In 3 Vessels,				429,900		60,600	490,500	74,100	81,800	70,000	549,100	77,700	147,100	999,800	1,490,300				
Sept. ,, —In 4 ,,				280,400	13,500		293,900	120,300	175,100	87,100	1,251,900	214,200	300,500	2,154,300	2,448,200				
Oct. ,, —In 5 ,,				515,700	127,600	300	643,600	257,300	277,100	126,700	1,400,400	189,800	274,400	2,525,800	3,169,400	1,150	70		
Nov. ,, —In 6 ,,															3,351,400		83	11.91	
Dec. ,, —In 6 ,,															5,493,913			15.99	
Jany. 7	Stephen Lurman	453	New York												591,000				
,, 21	Raduga (vid Batavia..	586	Boston												128,000				

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA,

FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Pekoe*	Total Black	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Yng. Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	Total Green	Grand Total Pounds	*Silk Piece Goods*	*Nankeens*
Sep. Total—In 1 Vessel																397,792		
Oct. ,, —In 5 ,,																1,147,152		
Nov. ,, —In 3 ,,																451,028		
Dec. ,, —In 3 ,,																432,091	2 cases	1 case

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO CONTINENT,

FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name,	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Pekoe*	Total Black	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales
Augt. 20	John Spencer, ...	452	Rotterdam													303,070	
Nov. 15	Annette Gilbert, ...	283	Do.													350,878	
Dec. 31	Druid, ...	343	Do.													259,214	

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